

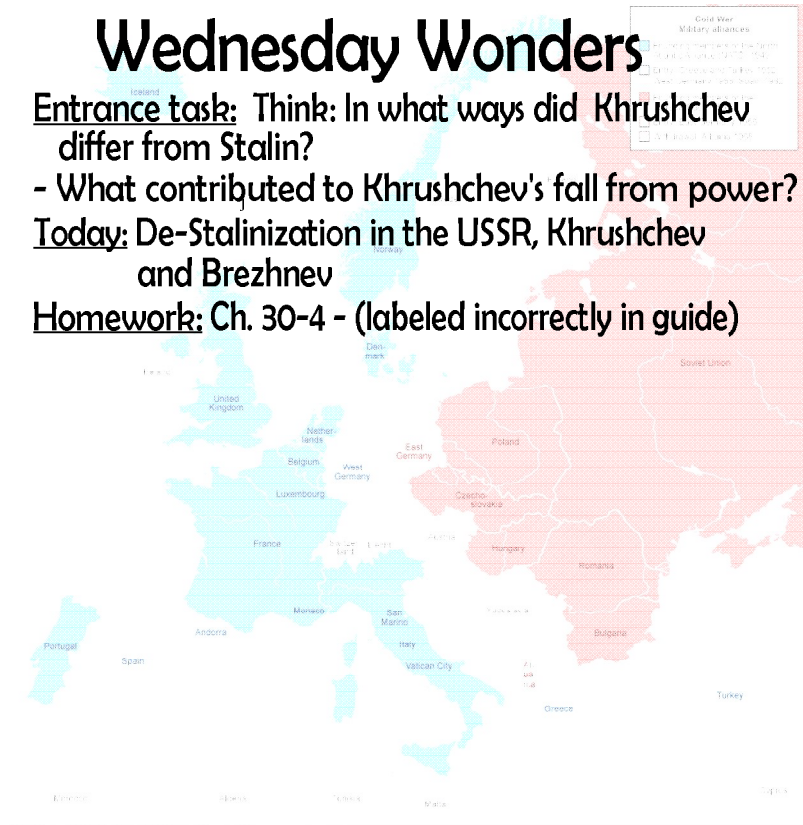
Wednesday Wonders

Entrance task: Think: In what ways did Khrushchev differ from Stalin?

- What contributed to Khrushchev's fall from power?

Today: De-Stalinization in the USSR, Khrushchev and Brezhnev

Homework: Ch. 30-4 - (labeled incorrectly in guide)



Soviet Eastern Europe 1945-1968

Post-war USSR under Stalin

- * Strong nationalistic spirit
- * Hopes for reforms were dashed
- * Stalin increased rigid dictatorship
- * Economic recovery ground to a complete halt



*"The war on fascism ends,
the war on capitalism begins."*



Stalin's Last Years

- Rigid dictatorship
- Purges
- Renewed 5-yr plans
- Expanded influence into the east - except for Yugoslavia



Soviet Eastern Europe

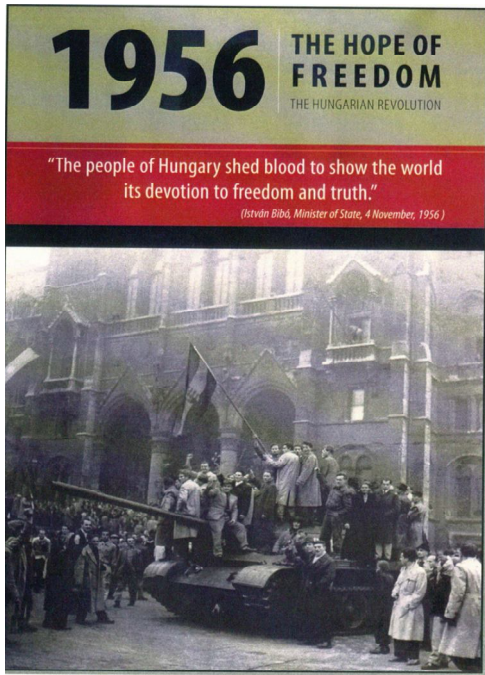
1945-1968

Stalin died in 1953, succeeded by **Nikita Khrushchev**

- * de-Stalinization
- * Secret speech - 1956
- * Peaceful coexistence

How might these new policies effect eastern European countries under Soviet domination?





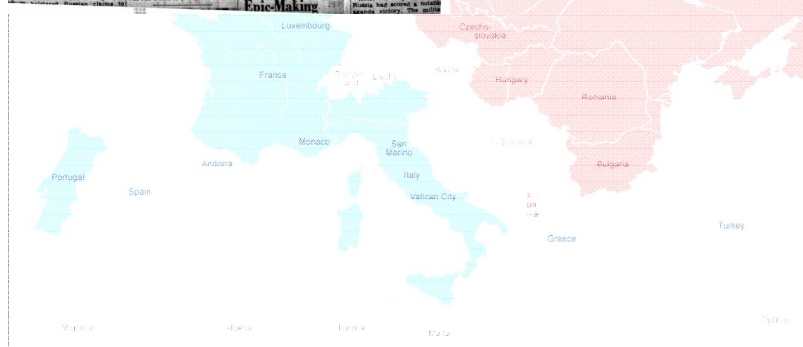
Hungary

1:46 min



2:05

2:05 **Sputnik**
October 1957





Big Science

- * Scientists worked for their governments to help fight the Cold War, often in teams
- Radar
- Atomic bomb
- Space race
- Specialized skills
- Fiercely competitive

Khrushchev - Foreign Policy

Cuban Missile Crisis

October 1962



Khrushchev r. 1956-1964

- De-stalinization
- greater freedoms
- peaceful coexistence
- Cuban missile crisis (1962)



Leonid Brezhnev (1964-1982)

- * Stressed Stalin's good points
- * Massive arms buildup
- * 1968 Invasion of Czechoslovakia due to fear by hard-line communists
- (Prague Spring)**
- * Brezhnev Doctrine

Brezhnev r. 1964-1982

- re-Stalinization
- Brezhnev doctrine



* how was this a change from Khrushchev's notion of peaceful coexistence?



Prague Spring - 1968

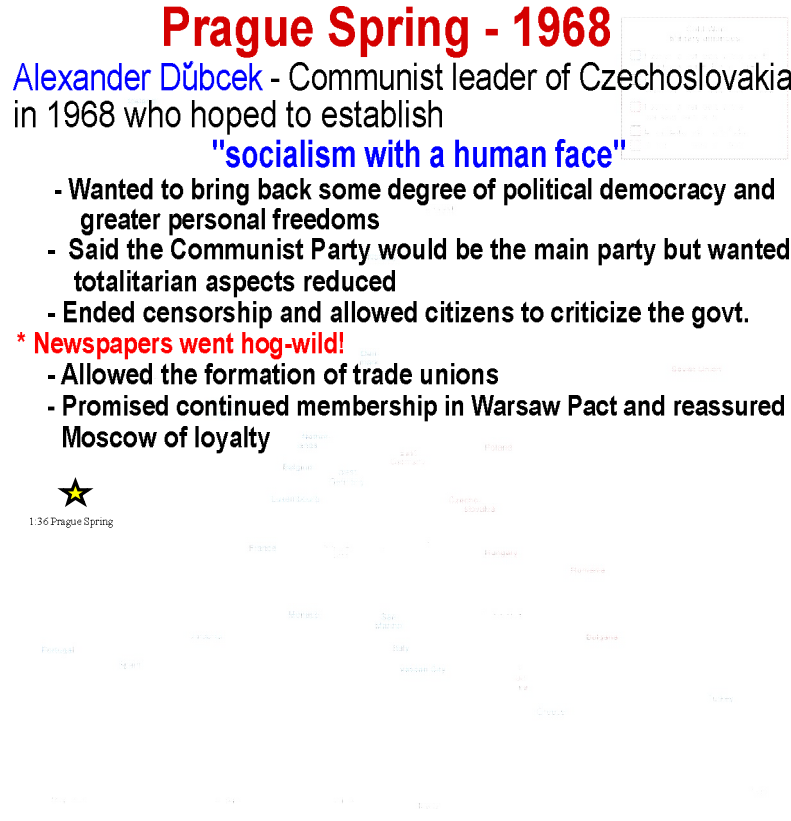
Alexander Důbcek - Communist leader of Czechoslovakia in 1968 who hoped to establish

"socialism with a human face"

- Wanted to bring back some degree of political democracy and greater personal freedoms
- Said the Communist Party would be the main party but wanted totalitarian aspects reduced
- Ended censorship and allowed citizens to criticize the govt.
- * **Newspapers went hog-wild!**
- Allowed the formation of trade unions
- Promised continued membership in Warsaw Pact and reassured Moscow of loyalty



1:36 Prague Spring



Brezhnev Doctrine

1. What was the impetus for the Brezhnev Doctrine in 1968?
2. What was the justification of this policy?
3. According to this excerpt, what is the enemy of the socialist state?
4. How does this doctrine reconcile with Tito's actions in Yugoslavia during this period?

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